Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 24, 1826.

[VOL. IX.] [NO. 468.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
Per annum, payable in advance.

ISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed
ion. Advertisers are requested to state
er of insertions desired, or they will be
d forbid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Drawing.

owing are the numbers which were
ve in drawing the Prizes in the *Union*
Class—Twenty-first Class, New Series, viz.
Twenty-first Class, 37, 17, 32, 36.
39, 25, 37, 17, 32, 36.
sons having Prizes, are requested to
and receive *the Cash*, or have them
the next Lottery, at the
MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Under the Lafayette Hotel,
Fayetteville.

Jefferson's Lottery.

YATES & McINTYRE,
been honored with the conduct of Mr.
son's Lottery, respectfully inform the
every thing is arranged in regard to it,
tickets will be ready for delivery in a
and the plan made known in its parti-
ances are fixed at Ten Dollars each.
YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh, or Fayetteville, N. C.

Just Received,

Bags of prime Coffee
50 Bbls. No. 2. Mackerel
50 Bbls. No. 3. do.
4 Tierces Apple Brandy
5 bbls. do do
10 bbls. New England Rum
10 bbls. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey
1 pipe Imitation French Brandy
1 hhd. 3d proof W. I. Rum
Half bbl. pickled Salmon
2 half bbls. Buckwheat Flour
2 do Rye do
1 box (3 doz.) No. 9 Cotton Cards
with an assortment of DRY and FANCY
For sale at the Auction Store of
L. FITZHARRIS.
826—66-3t

Notice.

ON the 21st of June, will be sold
the highest bidder, that handsome well
ished two Story House, together with
e Land attached to it, beautifully situat-
illage of Chapel Hill. On the Lot is a
d Store House, with all its fixtures, a
y Cellar. On the back street the Lot
e acre, with good Stables, and a new
ved Ice House, a good Garden well en-
a good well that affords constant water.
re is no situation in the village better
Family residence, either for a Boarding
r Mercantile business, than this.
sposing to own property in the village
y invited to attend, as the sale will
ke place. The terms will be made
the day of sale; but it is probable that
otiable at the Newbern Bank at Ra-
t the office of Discount and Deposite
of Cape Fear at Hillsborough, will be
the whole or a large portion of the
oney. G. BOCCIARDI,
ld be absent the sale will be conduct-
lemen who are properly authorised
gents. G. B.
1826.—66ts.

Dissolution.

Partnership heretofore existing under
firm of G. W. Ragland & Co. is this day
y mutual consent. They respectfully
se indebted to them, either by note or
unt, to come forward and discharge the
or before the 1st day of June next,
to whom the firm is indebted, either by
ok account, to present their claims for
mediately. G. W. RAGLAND,
M. N. LEARY.
-66-3t

FAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
spacious and convenient House will be
on the 10th October, for the accommoda-
e Public. Besides a large number of com-
ngle Bed rooms, so much desired by Tra-
is Establishment contains several hand-
wing Rooms and Apartments, particu-
d for the reception of families. Boarders,
ithout lodgings, will also be accommodat-
Furniture and Bedding are entirely new;
e Proprietor intends keeping the House
genteel style, he confidently hopes to
share of public patronage.
CLEMENT TRACY.
ber 28, 1825—34tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

just received and are now opening their
NTER SUPPLY OF GOODS; consist-
very general assortment of—
ry, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hard-
Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee,
L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Ma-
es, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Hol-
N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whis-
Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens,
Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes,
housand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4
ch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thous-
nds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand
Alum Salts; which together with many
rce and valuable articles, they offer to
e at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms
or country produce.
eville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

ent Cooking Stove for Sale.

OKING STOVE, with Copper Boilers and
aratus complete, in the use of which there
convenience and economy of fuel. War-
complete. Apply to
MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.
, 1825—40-tf

Blanks for sale here,
Printing, generally, executed.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, as-
sorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
February 8th, 1826. 53tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment. ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.
ARCHD. MONK.
HARDY ROYAL.
January 11, 1826. 50-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have satisfaction in announcing to the public, that an engagement is made with the Rev. E. Hollister, of Charleston, to take charge of this Academy as Principal.

Mr. Hollister's qualifications are such as to give the most ample assurance of the successful progress of the School. He will enter upon the duties of his engagement in the course of the present month.

Mrs. Hollister, a lady of distinguished abilities, and great experience in teaching, is expected to take charge of the Female Department at the commencement of the next Quarter.
BENJ. ROBINSON, Pres't. S. Com.
May 16, 1826.—67-3t

Horne's Introduction

To the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

ONE set of this very valuable and popular work may be obtained on an immediate application at THIS OFFICE.
May 17—67-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Samuel Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, at the Court House in Whiteville, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, and the said negroes ordered to be sold to satisfy the same.
67 CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Ambrose Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

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FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Executive Appointments.—We have before us the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting Reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury and of War, and from the Post Master General, containing the list of appointments of Members of Congress to Executive Offices, under the successive administrations. The list of appointments made by the President of the United States, through the Department of State, embraces ninety members; of whom 31 are of the Senate and 59 of the House of Representatives. Three of the Representatives of the people have also partaken of the grace of the Secretary of the Treasury (in Collectorships, &c.) 21 persons who had been within six months, or were members of Congress at the time of their appointment, were indebted for offices to the Department of War; and eight members of Congress had stooped from their high estate to accept the gift of Postmasters from the Post Office Department. In all, *one hundred and twenty-two* Members of Congress, who "during their term of service, and for six months thereafter," have been appointed to Executive offices. This list is not a complete one—the "omissions" may be "unintentional;" but we recollect one striking case of a Senator of the U. S. which is not embraced by this catalogue.

The more we perceive the operations of our government; the vast and accumulative weight of power and patronage, which is thrown into the hands of the Executive; an evil, growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength of the nation; the more we perceive the necessity of preserving the Members of the Legislature especially from all bias, intrigue and corruption; the more we are satisfied, that guards ought to be set up, either in the provisions of positive laws, or in the strength of public opinion against any Executive appointments of Members of Congress, except in the most urgent cases and to the most important offices. The translation of a Member to a Collectorship or a Post Office is calculated to tamper with the rights of the People, and the purity of their Representatives. The plan and the propositions of Mr. Benton are, with a variety of other subjects, laid upon the table for want of time to act upon them, but we trust they are laid there for a season only. They should be taken up, at the next session, and they should be pushed with a spirit which is due to the virtue of the people, and the purity of their Institutions.

Philadelphia, May 9.

An interesting circumstance took place in the oyer and terminer on Tuesday last. A countryman was arraigned for highway robbery. It appeared in evidence that in the month of February, as the principal witness was going into Kensington late at night, he was stopped by a footpad, who presented a pistol, made use of threats, and robbed him of what money he had about his person. The succeeding night about the same hour, the person robbed repaired with two friends to the scene of action in hopes that the foot-pad might again be on duty. They discovered the countryman standing in a very suspicious attitude, and immediately apprehended him. He was charged with robbery; his story was confused and contradictory, for in truth he was as much frightened as the man who had been robbed the night preceding, and when a man is frightened out of his wits, it is not reasonable to expect much reason from him. He was accordingly bound over to answer to the charge, for the person robbed was positive as to his identity, though the darkness of the night would have bid defiance to the best pair of optics in M'Allister's shop. The countryman finding the affair to assume the unfavourable aspect, and the law having gone thus far, he did not know but that it might go somewhat farther; he therefore deemed it expedient when his trial came on, to prove an *alibi*, which was satisfactorily made out and his character also, which was proved to be unexceptionable, by highly respectable witnesses. When his counsel rose to speak in his defence, the judge interrupted him, by stating that it was unnecessary, and charged the jury so clearly and distinctly that an immediate acquittal was the consequence. Upon this the prisoner's face brightened, and as he was about leaving the box one of the bystanders, touched by the hardness of the case, slipped a piece of money into his hand. The praiseworthy example was promptly followed by another and another; and finally the jury called him to them and each contributed his mite to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs he had sustained. Thus in a few minutes this simple and untutored countryman made more at the bar, than many a shrewd and learned lawyer does in a twelve month. We report this case, as we consider it unprecedented, never before having heard of a suitor escaping from a court of justice with full pockets in this or any other country.—*Aurora.*

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.—The scheme of Mr. Jefferson's lottery, we are informed, is nearly ready to be submitted to public patronage—it will contain no inferior prizes—and will have three large prizes, of which Monticello will be the highest—the Bedford estate, the next highest, &c. Lottery brokers are to sell the tickets without profit.

It is understood that the managers have made a valuation in money of the prizes, and in issuing the tickets will annex a condition to their sale, that the holders of the prize tickets shall receive either the prize estates or their money valuation at the option of the managers. This option is to be exercised for the especial purpose of preserving the estates to Mr. Jefferson.—*Ib.*

Office Seeking.—The Georgetown "Metropolitan" informs us that a resignation of one of the Clerks in the Treasury Office at Washington city took place recently, and adds, that as soon as the resignation was known, then came the tug of precedence in the ante-chamber. Members of Congress who had friends to serve, broken merchants, discharged clerks, ruined spendthrifts, and idle boys, rushed in one promiscuous mass, until the Secretary found it necessary, to preserve his person from being taken by storm, to have a label pasted up in the ante-chamber announcing that the appointment had been made. We understand that the plan was highly approved of, and that several Secretaries have ordered a sign to be hung up, subscribed on one side, "*No vacancies in this Office*," and on the other, "*Vacancies filled*," by which it will be suited for any emergencies, even that of resignation.

The work of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal proceeds as well as its best friends could desire. There are now twenty-five hundred men employed upon the work.—*U. St. Gaz.*

Progress of Report.—Aaron Burr might have spoken of New York city—it was reported next day that he was in New York—the next day it was given forth in the Philadelphia papers that Mr. Burr had just passed through the city on his way to Washington, to *challenge* Mr. Randolph for calling him a *scoundrel*.—Papers just received from the interior of this State, state that the report of Mr. Burr's having *killed* Mr. Randolph, turns out to be untrue.—*Ibid.*

The Cadets at West Point have engaged competent artists to build for them, on that elevated situation, a monument to the memory of the gallant and patriotic, but unfortunate, *Kosciusko*. The cost is estimated at $4000.

By a proclamation of the Governor of the State of Tennessee, we perceive that the records of the Government of that State, with the office of Secretary of State, were to have been removed on the first of this month to Nashville, in which town, also, the future sessions of the Legislature are to be held.

Slight Building.—It is mentioned to us as a fact, that a gentleman who has occupied, since the 1st of May, one of a block of new three story brick houses, which rented at a high price, in attemping to drive a nail into his wall to hang his hat upon, actually drove a brick into his neighbour's parlour.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Vesuvius.—A fresco painting lately discovered at Pompeii, represents Vesuvius in a state of eruption. It would seem from this painting, that the mountain was formerly higher than at present.

From the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.

On the Honing and Stropping of a Razor.—"Let the hone be seldom and but sparingly resorted to: and never, unless by frequent and repeated stropping, the *edge* of the razor is entirely destroyed: use the best pale oil, and be careful to preserve the hone clean and free from dust. Previously to the operation of shaving, it will be found of service, particularly to those who have a strong beard, and a tender skin, to wash the face well with soap and water; and the more time spent in lathering and moistening the beard, the easier will the process of shaving become. Dip the razor in hot water before applying it to the face; use the blade nearly flat, always taking care to give it a *cutting* instead of a *scraping* direction. Strop the razor immediately after using it, for the purpose of effectually removing any moisture that may remain upon the edge; and be careful not to employ a *common strop*, as the composition with which they are covered, is invariably of a very inferior quality, and injurious to a razor. The strop should always be of the best manufacture, and when the composition is worn off, it will be found particularly useful to rub it over lightly with a little clean tallow, and then put upon it the top part of the snuff of a candle, which being a fine powder, will admirably supply the place of the best composition ever used for the purpose. Another excellent mode of renovating a razor-strop, is by rubbing it well with pewter, and impregnating the leather with the finest metallic particles.

"In closing these observations, I cannot omit to protest against *the elastic cushion strop*, which, from easily yielding to the pressure of the razor, removes the *fine, keen, flat edge* produced by the hone, and substitutes *an injurious roundness* in its place.—A flat strop, not too much burthened with leather, is best adapted to continue the form which the edge receives in honing; to admit of any other, is to subvert in practice the principles on which a good cutting edge is formed."

New-York, May 12.

Yesterday, the *American Bible Society* celebrated their tenth anniversary in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau-street.

This edifice, one of the most spacious in this city, was filled with persons of both sexes and of the highest respectability. The officers and managers of the society sat on an elevated platform around the pulpit.

The Hon. John Cotton Smith, Vice President, presided, assisted by His Excellency De Witt Clinton, the Hon. Sm. Thompson, Col. Richard Varick, and Col. Robert Troup, Vice Presidents.

The annual report of the auditors of the Treasurer's accounts was read by William W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the Society, exhibiting a clear and particular account of the receipts and expenditures for the past year, and a statement of the Society's prosperity.

The annual Report of the Managers was then read by the Rev. Charles G. Sommers, Secretary for Domestic Correspondence, containing a general account of the Society's proceedings for the preceding year.—From this document it appears that the Society have printed, at their depository, during the 10th year, 28,250 English Bibles, 2800 French, and 4000 Spanish Bibles;—making in the whole 34,250—44,750 English, and 2000 French New Testaments;—making in the whole 46,750—which, together make 81,000 Bibles and Testaments printed in the tenth year;—and in the ten years since the formation of the Society, of Bibles and Testaments, 532,902.

There have been issued during the past year, 67,134 Bibles and Testaments; and in the ten years, 440,047.

There have been issued gratuitously during the past year, 16,547 Bibles and Testaments, of the value of $10,541 88.

The net receipts into the Treasury for the past year amounted to $51,389 94. The receipts for the ninth year were $44,833 08, making a gain of receipts in the tenth year over the ninth of $8,556 86.

Among the issues in the tenth year, were 5,386 Spanish Bibles and Testaments.

In the course of the tenth year, 54 new Auxiliary Societies have been recognized, making in the whole that have been recognized since the formation of the Society, 506.

The Senate of the U. States.—Of the 48 members who compose the Senate of the United States, no less than eight are North-Carolinians, who were born, educated, and commenced life in this State; and amongst them, are some of the most distinguished in that distinguished body:—Mr. Macon and Gov. Branch from N. C., Gov. Pickens and Col. King from Alabama, Judge White and Mr. Eaton from Tennessee; Col. Benton from Missouri, and Mr. Williams from Mississippi, are the eight.—*N. C. Journal.*

Our advertising customers.—We beg permission to hint to these patrons of the press, that no hand writing in the world ought to be more easily and certainly legible than that which forms the manuscript of advertisments for the printer; and for this plain reason, because it very often happens that every single word stands by itself, without connexion, without any other to help it out, as it were: it must speak for itself, and when not written plainly, often utters a very doleful, discordant, unmeaning, or, what is a great deal worse, a very provoking sound.—*N. Y. Even. Post.*

There are emanations from the mind, which like a ray of celestial fire, animates the form of beauty; without these the most perfect symmetry is but a moulded clod; and whenever they appear, the most indifferent features acquire a spirit of sensibility, and an engaging charm, which those only do not admire who want faculties to discover.

Beauty, without the graces of the mind, will have no power over the hearts of the wise and good. Beauty is a flower which soon withers, health changes, and strength abates, but innocency is immortal, and a comfort both in life and death.

No affection is more deeply rooted in human nature, even among savages, than that between parent and child.

Indigence and obscurity are the parents of industry and economy: These of riches and honour: These of pride and luxury; These of sensuality and idleness; and these of indigence and obscurity. Such are the revolutions of life.

So fond of liberty is man, that to restrain from any thing, however indifferent, is sufficient to make that thing an object of desire.

It is more tolerable to be always alone, than never to be so.

So prone is man to society, and so happy in it, that to relish perpetual solitude, one must be an angel or a brute.

The King of England.—When the news of Bonaparte's death was received in England, lord Castlereagh announced it to his majesty, by saying "your greatest enemy is dead." The king thinking he meant the queen, or regarding his private feelings, exclaimed in ecstacy, "*The devil she is!*"

The Undertaker.—An undertaker was observed to shed tears at the interment of a *quack*. A friend asked him the cause of it. "Why," said he, "you see I have just buried one of my best friends."

FOREIGN.

New York, May 15.

By the Edward Quesnel we have our Paris files up to the 2d April, and Havre prices current to the 4th. In the Havre paper of the 3d is a letter signed by three ship Brokers, Lacorne, Massey, and Labbe; and by Captains Hawkins of the Edward Quesnel, and Ferrier, of the ship Gem, vindicating capt. Lyon of the ship Catharine, of New York, from the charge of passing the wreck of the English vessel Frances Mary, to which the crew were clinging, without any effort to save them. The unfortunate sufferers were afterwards taken off by the Blonde British frigate, and on their arrival in England complained of the apparent cruelty of the American ship in passing without aiding them. The letter above referred to states, that Capt. Lyon laid by the Francis Mary twenty-four hours, though blowing very hard, without being able to afford any assistance, or even speak her—that finally he lowered his boat with the purpose of boarding, but it was instantly swamped—that he continued, nevertheless, to lay by the wreck, in the hope when the wind lulled, of being able to afford succour; but that the gale increased, and he was blown off. We remember well the pang with which we read the account in the English papers, that an American ship had passed this wreck without seeking to give relief; and we rejoice, accordingly, that it is shown to be unfounded.

The Duke Matthieu de Montmorency died in Paris of an aneurism of the heart, on the 24th of March, aged 59. He was the governor of the Dauphin. He was among the gallant Frenchmen who drew their swords for us in the revolutionary struggle, and as such, deserves to be remembered amongst us. He was, too, a devoted friend of Madame de Stael. He was in the act of praying in church when he died.

Gen. Lafayette was so unwell as to be confined to his house.

The Cotton market at Havre had lowered a little, but the demand was good.

Some disturbances had taken place at Madrid between the Swiss soldiers and the royal guards.

A Russian serf, named *Slapuschkin*, belonging to the estate of the Countess Nowosilroi, (it is thus he describes himself,) has published a volume of poems, which have attracted the attention of the imperial family and of the men of letters. The Academy presented him a gold medal, and the princesses a gold watch. These poems are said to be remarkable, as evincing the perfection of the Russian language.

The Greeks, it may be hoped, have actually succeeded in repulsing Ibrahim Pacha before Missolonghi.—The latest account we find is the following from the Journal du Commerce of the 1st April.

The packet from Corfu arrived at Trieste with letters to the 7th March, brings details of the repulses given on the 2d March before Missolonghi to Ibrahim. The inhabitants summoned to surrender refused every sort of capitulation. The 28th Feb. their priests administered to them the communion, and the enthusiasm of all was at its height. Ibrahim having attacked them by sea and land was repulsed on all sides, and lost between 4 and 5000 men. This defeat caused the breaking up of his army. He himself had retired to Patras, after despatching his Kiaja Bey into Albania to raise fresh recruits.

Another important piece of intelligence was received by this packet. It is affirmed that the Greek cruisers having boarded the vessels under the English flag bound from Alexandria to the Morea, and found in them property belonging to the Turks, captured the whole. The captains complained to the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian isles, who refused to listen to their complaints, saying they brought the difficulty on themselves.

Marseilles offers at this moment a singular appearance. There are to be seen there at one and the same time, Frenchmen who are sacrificing every thing to join Col. Fabvre in defence of Greece, and other Frenchmen who propitiate the smiles of the great men of the day by enlisting for the Turks under M. de Livron. A convoy of these latter is to sail in a few days.

The French government is roundly charged both in the papers and on the floor of the House of Deputies, with favouring the enlistment of French officers and men in the Turkish service. This, however, is denied by the government, and to a statement made in his place, by M. B. Constant, that the Egyptian treasure had been carried from Alexandria to the Morea on board a French national vessel without the officers being called to account for it, M. de Viielle replied, that so far was this from the fact, that not only the officer commanding the vessel had for that offence alone been struck from the rolls of the navy, but the admiral commanding the station had in consequence been recalled. It appears certain, however, that both Greeks and Turks are enlisting in France.

New-York, May 15.

From Londonderry.—By the ship Trident, Capt. Coffin, in 37 days from Londonderry, we have received Irish papers to the 4th of April inclusive. Except the markets, they furnish nothing of interest.

Londonderry, April 4.—The advance in the prices of the funds is more rapid than the late decline. Consols for account opened on Friday morning at 79¾, and rose with such rapidity that before 1 o'clock, they had reached 80¼ 3-8, and the improvements in the 4 per cents. and other heavy stocks, is rather more in proportion. Money is more plentiful. The capitalists are unlocking their coffers, and it is hoped the present rapid advance is the harbinger of a great improvement in the mercantile business of the country.

Liverpool, April 1.—Cotton continues in limited demand, and the total sales including those at auction, only amount to about 8200 bags. In prices of American there is again a reduction of ⅛d to 3-8d per lb. while Brazil continues firm at about former prices. About 2000 bags of the above have been taken on speculation. Imports, 8658 bags, all American.

Capt. Morrill, of the schr. Tartar, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, informs the editors of the Statesman, that Callao was given up to the Peruvians on condition that Gen. Rodil and his staff officers should be allowed two hours to go on board the British Frigate with all their property, and the inhabitants and troops to be allowed the honors of war. The loss of troops during the siege, of the Patriots, was estimated to be about 7000, and of the Royalists 3200; the Royalists had eaten up all the horses in the castle, and had eaten human bodies before they surrendered.

Gen. Bolivar, at the surrender of the castle, was in Upper Peru, but was expected at Lima every hour. Great preparations were made to receive him.

The editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with a copy of the articles of capitulation of the fortress of Callao, which took place on the 22d of January. It was agreed that Gen. Rodil and his principal officers should be conveyed to Gibraltar in the British frigate Tartar, at the expense of the government of Peru, and that the troops of the garrison should be set at liberty. Rodil had previously placed all his money and effects on board that frigate, and only about the sum of $4000 was found in the treasury. The proposition for the surrender was made by Rodil, after a great portion his troops had died of starvation.

The Washington Telegraph states that a member of Congress asked one of the Creek Chiefs, now in that city, if he would not like to understand and speak our language, and become a member of Congress to make big talks for us? The Chief paused a moment and replied—"*No—you shoot at your people for making great talks.*"

A coroner's inquest was lately held in Boston on the body of a negro, who died suddenly at the House of Correction. We understand the verdict was, that he died of debility. It is very remarkable that this man spoke five languages, correctly and fluently; could repeat Shakspeare from beginning to end, and possessed, besides this, an uncommon fund of drollerey.

The Madison, (N. Y.) Recorder, in speaking of a late term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that county, says:

"The criminal business was cut short by the escape of one Green, who had been committed six or eight weeks before the circuit court, for breaking open the store of Mr. Clark, of New Woodstock. Soon after he was committed, he became unwell, a respectable physician attended him, at the expense of the county, but he grew gradually worse and worse, until at length little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He became pale and emaciated, had a severe cough, a furred tongue, and all the necessary symtoms of severe disease. The humane feelings of the gaoler were excited, and as it was necessary for the invalid to have more care than the family could bestow, a boy by the name of Caulkin, confined on a conviction for petit larceny, was put into the room to attend him; as he became apparently worse and was not expected to live many days, the door of the room was left unlocked. Of this, both the prisoners availed themselves, and the prospect of regaining his liberty, restoring his health, Mr. Green laid off his fever, swallowed his cough, tore the fur from his tongue, and taking the gaoler's new coat, by way of *keep sake*, bade adieu to pills and potions, and deliberately marched off with his nurse kindly bearing him company. The surprise of the gaoler at the discovery of the trick, may be imagined, but the doctor's astonishment was the greatest. He had not only lost a patient, but one who had lived to run away, in the very teeth of his prediction that he must die.

"The rogues took their way to the north, stole two horses in Augusta, but were promptly pursued and overtaken near Martinsburgh, from whence they were conducted back, and are now safely lodged in their former quarters. Green will now be in confinement until the next court of oyer and terminer, so that in reality he lost time by fooling Death and the Doctor."

"Socrates was asked by a young man, whether it were best to marry or remain single. Do which you will, answered Socrates, you will repent of it." The philosopher meant to say that each of these states has its appropriate and unavoidable miseries. The attendants of celibacy are solitude, extinction of family, and transference of property without community of blood.

Matrimony brings with it perpetual anxiety; querulousness of the wife or husband; poverty, if the woman has no fortune, and reproaches if she has; insolence on the part of her relations; intermeddling and chattering of her mother*; the artifices of insinuating men; uncertainty as to the character and success in life of children; and a thousand other grievances.

The choice, therefore, is not between good and evil—but between two evils.

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* "No peace shall you know 'till you've buried your wife's mother."—Duenna.

In a solitary state, no creature is more timid than man; in society none more bold.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, May 18.

Mr. *Randolph*, from the Select Committee, appointed to take into consideration the present arrangement of the Senate Chamber, and report such provisions as they shall deem requisite for the accommodation of the Senate, and the order of its proceedings, made a report, accompanied by resolutions to effect those objects. Mr. R. offered the following, which was agreed to:

That the Post Master General be instructed to inquire into the practicability of accelerating the Southern mail in its passage to Washington, so as that the mail shall be delivered and opened immediately on its arrival; and also that unnecessary delay in the speed of the mail coach on the road be retrenched.

And that the Post Master General cause an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct and management of the Post Office at Washington.

Mr. *Holmes* rose and said, he thought it his duty, at this late stage of the session, to offer a resolution for consideration, not with the intention of its being acted on at the present session, but at an early period of the next session, he should call the attention of the Senate to the subject, and seriously impress on their consideration its importance. Mr. H. then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report such rules and regulations of the Senate as may be expedient—

1st. To require the President of the Senate to call a member to order, and to decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate.

2. To make further provision to prevent any member from interrupting a member speaking.

3. To provide that no member shall indulge in remarks, or in debate, previous to submitting a motion or resolution, until such member shall have read such motion or resolution in his place.

4. To make further provision to prevent members from speaking indecorously or disrespectfully of other members.

5. To prohibit any member from charging a member of the House of Representatives with a crime or offence.

6. To inquire whether it is proper that a member should charge any officer of the Government with an impeachable offence.

7. To inquire how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow disrespectful language to a stranger invited into the Senate.

8. To inquire how far, and in what cases, it ought to be permitted to a member to speak disrespectfully of the dead.

9. To inquire whether, by the existing rules, a member has a right to retain a paper or document which he acknowledges to be in his possession, of a public character, or which he may have read in debate, and whether any further provision be necessary to obtain such paper or document when the Senate may deem it proper.

And that the committee report such rules and regulations on any or all of these inquiries, as, under existing circumstances, may be expedient.

Mr. Randolph moved that they be considered now.

The President said, the rule was, that when a member offered a resolution, if he did not desire its consideration, it would lie one day on the table.

Mr. Holmes said, he had stated distinctly, he did not know that he should call them up during the present session, but that he should urge their consideration at an early period of the ensuing session.

Mr. Randolph said, if it is in order, I should like to move some instructions to this committee, or to a committee, which I will try to read.

I move that it is inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the States to vest in the Vice President, or the President of the Senate, the power of calling a member of the Senate to order, whether subject to an appeal to the Senate, or not.

I move you, sir, that no further provision is necessary to prevent any member from interrupting a member speaking, because I never knew it to be done, except in the friendly manner in which it has been done between the gentleman from Kentucky and myself.

No further provision is necessary to prevent any member of the Senate from indulging in remarks in debate previous to submitting a motion or resolution, till such member shall have read such motion or resolution in his place, because such provisions would be inconsistent with one of the highest rights of this body, and introduce into this body a practice, under which has crept into other bodies, the rule that a majority shall have an imprimatur, a veto, on motions in the House. No further provision is necessary to prevent members speaking indiscreetly or disrespectfully of other members. To say any thing further on this subject, would be a libel on this body.

No further provision will be necessary for preventing any member from charging a member of the H. of Representatives with crime or offence, for the best of all reasons, that he may be deputed, in his high, solemn, and sacred duty here, to charge a member of the House of Representatives, yea even the presiding officer of that House, with crime and offence, or any officer of the Government, from the highest to the lowest. To prevent that, is to put us prostrate at the foot-stool of power, where some hereafter may be disposed to fly to cover their disgrace.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether it is proper to prevent that any member should charge any officer in the Government with an impeachable offence.—And why? Because it becomes necessary for us, when the other branch of the Government is negligent of its duty, to sound the alarm, and to show the People they are sleeping at their posts.

It is not necessary to inquire how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow disrespectful language to a stranger invited into the Senate. This would apply, I suppose, to the case of the famous editor of the Boston Centinel. So far from feeling any disposition, when that person or any other person comes here, it is the *duty* of every Senator to put the stigma of reprobation on him, and through him on the Senator who introduced him.

Mr. Lloyd.—Do you apply that personally to me? I introduced Major Russell, and I am responsible to the Senate—I am responsible to you individually, if you please. I know nothing in the character of that gentleman that should prevent his being admitted into this assembly—he was, if he is not at this moment, a Senator in Massachusetts. I introduced him; and I repeat I am responsible to the Senate, to you individually—I shun no responsibility.

Mr. Randolph.—You shall shun none to me, sir, when you owe it to me.

Mr. Lloyd.—I shall, because I will, shun none.

Mr. King, of Alabama, called to order.

The President required the Senator calling to order to reduce the exceptionable words to writing.

Mr. King said it was not necessary to reduce the words to writing.

Mr. Randolph.—I should have called to order myself.

The President.—The gentleman from Virginia will take his seat until the Chair decides. The words must be taken down.—The Chair directs the Senator from Alabama to reduce the words to writing.

Mr. King.—I cannot reduce them to writing, for the reason assigned. It was only necessary to check the gentlemen when they were giving way to effervescence of feeling.

The President.—The gentleman from Alabama will take his seat.

Mr. Randolph.—Am I at liberty to go on? The disorder consisted in the interruption of me. I allowed it through the comity and courtesy that ought to be shown to every member on this floor. I allowed it because of the character of the interruption on the part of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The words of the gentleman from Massachusetts cannot be misunderstood; they cannot be misapprehended—they are technical—they demand no other reply than that I have given to the gentleman, and which, when he shall be permitted to use that language to me here, I will give to him, or to any man on earth, here or elsewhere.

Mr. Lloyd rose.

The President asked if the gentleman from Massachusetts made any call to order.

Mr. Lloyd said, No. He wished to inquire whether one Senator had a right to rise and state the conduct of another, without that Senator having a right to reply instanter?

The President said he regretted exceedingly the occurrence had taken place. The Chair had no authority but what was vested in the Chair by the rule of the Senate itself. What said the rule of the Senate? If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be the better enabled to judge of the matter. The Chair had no power beyond the rules of the Senate. It would stand in the light of a usurper, were it to attempt to exercise such a power; it was too high a power for the Chair. The Senator calling to order must comply. If the Senator from Massachusetts, or the Senator from Alabama, choose to comply with the rule, the gentleman from Virginia would remain in his seat till the words were reduced to writing. If either of the gentlemen declined it, the gentleman from Virginia might proceed.

Mr. Randolph resumed. I should have to file a cross bill myself in that case; there were words I would have reduced to writing; words that are technical among men of honor. It is unnecessary to inquire how far and in what cases a Senator ought to be permitted to speak disrespectfully of the dead. I shall take the liberty of speaking disrespectfully of Nero, Domitian, and the rest of the host of worthies, though they be dead, when I see fit.

It is unnecessary to inquire, whether, by the existing rules, a member has a right to retain a paper or documents, he acknowledges to be in his possession, of a public character, which he may have read in debate, and whether any further proceedings be necessary to obtain such paper or documents, when the Senate deem it proper. I should have taken no notice of this string of resolutions, but I am compelled to go to Baltimore in the course of the day; the carriage is at the door which is to carry me away. It is a matter of notoriety, and but for my duty here, to be discharged towards the Senate, in relation to the Committee, and the resolution I have submitted, I should have been in Baltimore. I shall go there with the leave of the Senate; I shall pursue my course unchanged; but I say, sir, there is an insinuation in the last resolution, which is rebutted by my resolution, and properly rebutted. I say no such fact exists. I deny it most peremptorily. Mr. R. having taken his seat—

The President rose, and expressed his deep regret that any occurrence had taken place in this body, calculated to destroy its harmony. The Chair, he said, would never assume any power not vested in it, but would ever show firmness in exercising those powers that were vested in the Chair. The rule was most explicit as to words spoken; the Chair could not make it more plain; it would be unworthy to occupy the seat which it held, if it could observe any other rule than that prescribed by the Senate itself. Those rules had guided the Chair, and it would apply them rigidly to every one as far as its power extended.

Mr. Randolph.—And I shall submit cheerfully, because I always submit to justice and order.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Randolph having been read, he said, let them lie on the table till next session, when I shall say a word or two about them.

The resolutions were then laid on the table.

Washington, May 15.

The Session of Congress now draws towards a close, one week only remaining for the despatch of the mass of business lying on the tables of both Houses. During the last week, both Houses have been laboriously and successfully employed; many bills, of great importance to individuals, having passed one or the other House, and some of them both Houses. The present Congress will have deserved great credit, in our opinion, if it may be said, after the termination of the session, that every bill of a private nature (by which is meant bills for the relief of individuals) has been acted upon. The number of these bills which have passed the House of Representatives within a few days, is so great, however, and the remaining space of the session so brief, some apprehension is expressed that they cannot be all acted upon by the Senate. This will be to be regretted, but perhaps inevitable.

The subject, which has, at this session, occupied most of the time of the house of the House of Representatives in Debate, it seems to be thought, will not be reproduced by the committee of four-and-twenty, to which it is committed. The [illegible] therefore, will remain [illegible] The bill for the relief of the [illegible] &c. of the Revolutionary [illegible] by the consent of its friends, [illegible] session; when, however, [illegible] they confidently expect to [illegible] Massachusetts Claim is one of [illegible] which, for want of time, will [illegible] the next session. The bill of [illegible] speeting discriminating [illegible] was, on Saturday, ordered to [illegible] such a vote, in that body, [illegible] Nays, is equivalent to a vote [illegible]

Washington

The bill for the amendment [illegible] ry System has met its anticipa[illegible] been indefinitely postponed [illegible] day, in the House of Repres[illegible] is said that had this vote not [illegible] bill would have been lost, by [illegible] majority, who were prepared to [illegible] adherence to a disagreement to [illegible] amendments. It is hardly worth [illegible] quire very nicely how it happe[illegible] should have been its fate, seeing [illegible] ity of both Houses of Congress [illegible] favorable to the principles of the [illegible] not escape observation, however, [illegible] of the Members from Ohio [illegible] against the bill. Their vote [illegible] and it is, therefore, presumable [illegible] sidered the interest and wishes [illegible] as having been disregarded, in [illegible] rangement of the circuits proposed [illegible] It is to be regretted that the bill [illegible] through a difference of opinion [illegible] tails.—*Nat. Int.*

The Commercial Advertiser [illegible] matter of belief, that Mr. Gallatin [illegible] er man than Mr. King, our [illegible] London. This must be a mis[illegible] King was a member of the Senate [illegible] Gallatin was elected to that body [illegible] sylvania; and Mr King must [illegible] think, some years the elder of [illegible] G. is, we believe, not more than [illegible] years of age, and is in the possession [illegible] bodily and intellectual vigor, [illegible] merely, but improved and improving [illegible] *Int.*

Albert Gallatin.—We stated [illegible] our belief that Mr. *Gallatin* was [illegible] two years of age. The accuracy [illegible] ment being doubted, we have [illegible] memory on the subject, and find [illegible] tual age is 65 years—being still [illegible] younger than some had supposed. [illegible] By the recorded Journal of the Senate [illegible] United States, in 1794, when [illegible] to a seat in that body was questioned, [illegible] pears that he was born on the 29th [illegible] ry, 1761, and served several years [illegible] lunteer in the Revolutionary war [illegible] Machias, in the State of Maine, in [illegible] 1780 and 1781.—*Nat. Int.*

Remains of Washington.—At last, a party of between [illegible] members of congress, proceeded [illegible] Vernon, for the purpose of paying [illegible] spects to the remains of the hero [illegible] country, the immortal Washington. [illegible] had previously learnt, that the heirs [illegible] Washington's lands, but not of the [illegible] had prohibited all access to Mount [illegible] unless by the special request of the [illegible] tor, Judge Washington. To avoid [illegible] cuity, however, on arriving at the [illegible] place, a committee of three was [illegible] to wait upon the judge, and to [illegible] sion to view the sepulchre and [illegible] remains of their common father. [illegible] what do you suppose was the result [illegible] respectful application? Even [illegible] the committee was not only treated [illegible] dignity, but threatened with a [illegible] for having dared to trespass on the [illegible] the judge!!!—Comment is useless. [illegible] mains of the sainted hero should [illegible] with removed to the capitol of the [illegible] which he founded, when the people [illegible] he freed might not be subjected to [illegible] ing rudeness, for viewing the [illegible] mighty dead.—*Pet. Rep.*

Washington

In order to compare notes with [illegible] friends, we state, that the thermometer [illegible] Fahrenheit stood, in this city, at [illegible] at 3 o'clock yesterday. May [illegible] *ty degrees*—being as high as it [illegible] same exposure, any day for several [illegible] past, except one or two days in [illegible] (1825.)——*Nat. Intel.*

On the same day, (Monday) [illegible] the thermometer rose, in one of the [illegible] situations in this town, to 90 [illegible] *Ed. Observer.*

New York

Unseasonable heat.—The thermometer [illegible] this office now (1 o'clock, P. M.) [illegible] heat at 86 degrees of Fahrenheit.

Heat.—The Thermometer stands [illegible] office at 1 o'clock, at 88 degrees [illegible] fice is in a second story, facing the [illegible] the instrument itself entirely out of [illegible]

A good goer.—The editor saw the [illegible] ington mail delivered in Baltimore [illegible] clock, and with his own [illegible] Champion, in harness, went to the [illegible] Post Office and paid his respects to [illegible] master General at 9 o'clock of the [illegible] morning. Leaving there some [illegible] ter, at 5 o'clock, the same horse, [illegible] a blow or a word, and without [illegible] brought him back to breakfast with [illegible] ly at 9 o'clock. The distance [illegible] office to the other is little if any [illegible] forty miles. If time be money to [illegible] trious man, this shews the [illegible] blooded horse, with foot and wing [illegible] *can Farmer.*

SERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

AY AFTERNOON, MAY 24, 1826.

g the absence of the Editor, for ight, the business of this office ged by Mr. John Carney.

eral weeks with scarcely a cloud between us and the intense heat sun, and no rain to settle the dust ered itself into every place, not r eyes and throats, we had a fine Monday last, which has been ring to the drooping spirits of an- than to the half dead vegetation. owever, that it did not extend far.

y of N. Carolina.—The annual of the Students of this Institution nce on Monday, the 12th June, te on Thursday, the 22d., when nors will be conferred on those have completed their education. much to be desired that men of leisure would spend a few days in college at this interesting period. ern and Eastern States, we be- rsons from all parts of the coun- ock to a Commencement. The obvious. Those who attend are instructed, and, what is of more the Students are incited to great- to excel in their collegiate course. or of life, when the boy, with all y and thoughtlessness, is lost in racter of manhood—when, if ev- is alive to the excellence of the cter, and emulous of distinction f the sex, what can be more grat- etter calculated to foster a desire n the presence and approbation, sions, of amiable and enlighten-

repeat the earnest wish of the former occasion, when we hope rsons, and particularly ladies, e Hill with their presence on the

a Counterfeiter.—John Harper, Va. advertises a man calling him- r, who passed a counterfeit Vir- ote for $100: and who it is sup- ged extensively in circulating otes. On getting his note chang- d that he was about to start to and had no small money. The s so well executed as to deceive est judges. The advertisement said Bracken, (if that be his re- rom 22 to 25 years of age, about inches high, rather stout made, ull face, and light complexion; rock coat and pantaloons, and a considerably worn." It is sup- e took the direction of Peters- t of Fayetteville; but it would be a look out for him.

a Newspapers.—The first num- C. Journal made its appearance on Wednesday last.

Fear Recorder has been purchas- dd M. Hooper, Esq. by whom it r be conducted. Its size has d.

Accident.—William F. Housten, son of Mr. John Housten, near , in attempting to jump from a e horse was running away, on last, was instantaneously killed ther to the thousand melancholy the imprudence of leaving a car- description, while the horse is at least injury that can reasonably from jumping out, is a broken chances are against preserving e have no doubt that five to one st in such cases are by jumping nge, not to take into considera- f property, which might be saved in, to guide the horses.

ASHINGTON ADAMS, eldest son ent. has been elected a member ture of Massachusetts, from the on.

Road.—By a late report from the partment, it is estimated that the uction of the National Road from to New-Orleans, on the Eastern be $5,398,516 2; the cost on oute $5,997,802 3; and the cost ern Route $4,757,641.

—For the purpose of presenting another "*scene*" in the Senate, he usual detail of Congressional which would, indeed, be very to the general reader, almost the latter part of the session devoted to private or local legislation. As we shall probably have a list of the public Acts and Resolutions in time for our next paper, we shall only mention, that the Judiciary Bill was indefinitely postponed in the House, 99 votes to 89; that the Dismal Swamp Canal Bill has become a law; that the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe has been amended in the Senate, so as to give him $29,513; that Mr. McDuffie has reported that the Committee of 24 cannot agree on any amendment to the Constitution, and ask to be discharged from the subject; that the bill for the repair of the Cumberland Road has passed, 92 votes to 62.

On the 18th intst., immediately after Mr. Randolph's quarrel with Mr. Lloyd, he obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Washington, May 19.

Yesterday was the last day of the Session upon which bills, originating in either House, could pass that body. The whole mass of bills, therefore, which have not passed either House of Congress, are, in effect, rejected —for the present session, at least. In the House of Representatives they only lie over to next Session—In the Senate, all pending business ends with the close of each session. *Nat. Intel.*

The *Senate*, it will be perceived, has, on account of the mass of business before that body, proposed to prolong the Session of Congress to Thursday next, instead of terminating it on Monday, as agreed upon between the two Houses. It remains to be seen what the decision of the *House of Representatives* will be on this question.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Ghent Treaty.—Our readers will recollect that by this treaty the citizens of the slave-holding States were to be indemnified for slaves captured and seduced away by the British during the late war. A commission was instituted, several years ago, and is still in existence, to receive and decide on claims, and to affix a valuation to the slaves. In the course of their deliberations, a question arose whether the claimants should receive interest on the sums adjudged to them. It seems that Mr. King was charged with a negotiation to obtain an admission of the claim of interest; and the Norfolk Herald states that he has not succeeded, the British Government having refused either to admit the claim or to submit it to arbitration. The Herald says that the Secretary of State is negotiating with the British Minister at Washington to effect the object, with what hope of success is not known.

Recommendations.—The thoughtfulness and frequent disregard of truth with which letters of recommendation are given, cannot be too much deprecated. Their evident tendency is, either to introduce unworthy persons into respectable society, or to exclude the worthy from it; and, in either case, to destroy the confidence which ought to exist between man and man. Nothing seems now to be necessary to obtain a letter of recommendation, but a sufficient stock of impudence to solicit it. We never met with a stronger instance of the truth of these remarks, than is furnished by the following extract from a report of the society in New York, for the encouragement of faithful domestic servants:

A servant woman of decent appearance presented herself at the Office for employment, and produced a certificate signed by a member of a *very respectable family*, which certificate stated that the bearer was a "*sober*," honest and industrious woman, &c. &c. The certificate was transferred to a gentleman who had applied for a domestic, but upon seeing the writer, he was informed that the woman was *intemperate*. Presuming that the certificate had been forged, the Committee took measures to ascertain of the writer, who acknowledged its authenticity, and added *that it was customary to give recommendations*, but that it was intended *to state the truth when called upon.*

Erratum.—Gen. *Joseph* H. Bryan and not *John*, is a candidate for Congress in the Warren District. The Rev. Charles A. Hill, of Franklin, is also a candidate.

The Committee of Appointments of the University of North Carolina met in this place on Monday last, for the purpose of selecting persons to fill the vacancies of Professor of Mathematics and of Modern Languages; but, there not being a quorum present, the election was postponed until the next meeting of the Board of Trustees; which will take place on the 12th of next month—*Ral. Star.*

Robbery.—About 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning last, when the Northern Stage had proceeded about 3 miles from this city, it was discovered that the trunk of Mr. Frink, merchant of Fayetteville, who was a passenger, had been cut from the rack behind, and carried off. The trunk, we understand, contained nothing but articles of clothing. *Ral. Star.*

The Judiciary Bill yet hangs in suspence in the House of Representatives. The occasion is apt for publishing the report of the Judiciary Committee on the subject, which appears on the preceding page. If the bill is lost, it will be by a difference among its friends—a large majority of the House being known to be in favor of passing some bill on the subject.—*Nat. Jour.*

Charleston, May 16.

In the case of the State against *Daniel Green*, a Constable, tried yesterday in the Court of Sessions in this City, on an Indictment for misdemeanor in not carrying into execution the sentence of death, pronounced by a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders on the Black Fellow *Michel*, convicted of Arson, a Verdict of Not Guilty was brought in. It appeared by an inspection of the warrant directed to the defendant by the magistrates that he was directed by it *merely to receive the culprit from the Gaoler*, without any express authority to carry the sentence into execution. He was accordingly acquitted upon the exception taken by his counsel upon this point.—*Gazette.*

Mint of the United States.—Of the gold coinage of the mint during the last year, seventeen thousand dollars was from the product of the Gold Mines of North Carolina.

Expensive Honor.—Sir George Bampfylde declined a few weeks since the honor of representing Exeter in the Parliament of Great Britain, which was proffered him, with an intimation which spoke volumes—that the distinction was a little too expensive, as it had cost his father above 80,000 pounds.

Speedy Travelling.—A gentleman arrived at Ballston Spa. in 23 hours from the city of New York, on Saturday last, a distance by water and land, of 190 miles.

Travelling.—Passengers are now conveyed from Boston to N. York in 24 hours, from N. York to Philadelphia in 10 hours, from Philadelphia to Baltimore in 15 hours, and from Baltimore to Washington in five hours. A person travels to and from these places at but one half the expense incurred ten years ago.

In a certain town not more than fifty miles from Boston, as the clergyman was holding forth, in his usual manner, one of of his aged hearers, probably influenced by the narcotic qualities of the discourse, fell into a doze.—The preacher happening to to use the words—*What is the price of all earthly pleasures?* the good old man, who kept a small store, thinking the enquiry respecting some kind of merchandize, immediatly answered *Seven and six pence a dozen sir, in cash, or eight shillings in barter.*

We see, with much satisfaction, says the National Gazette, that Messrs. Carey & Lea announce another "Spy" novel. The genius of Mr. Cooper is fertile and indefatigable. We have reason to believe that "the *Prairie*" will not be less meritorious and popular than his antecedent works. He has chosen a scene on which he may excel.

History of Manners.—To inform the world, that in the 16th century, bishops only were permitted the use of silk; that princes and princesses only had the perogative of wearing scarlet clothes either of silk or of wool; and that only princes and bishops had a right to wear shoes made of silk; such anecdotes would appear trivial in the hands of a mere antiquary; but they become important when touched by a philosophical historian.

Those orators who give us much noise and many words, but little argument and less wit, and who are most loud when they are the least lucid, should take a lesson from the great volume of Nature; she often gives us the lightning even without the thunder, but never the thunder without the lightning.

If your wife be seized with a violent fit of kindness, be very careful what promise you make while it lasts.

If you would live comfortably, always, whistle or laugh while your wife is scolding.

If your wife gets into a fury, take yourself off without trying to pacify her; a man who exposes himself to a storm, gets pelted, while the storm is never the shorter, or the less severe.

DIED,

In Robeson County, on Saturday the 20th instant, Mrs. JANE SMITH, relict of the late Archibald Smith, aged 73 years.

Communications.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I made a plain calculation in your paper of the 10th instant, respecting the allowance on tickets in a certain Lottery. "*Carolinian*" no doubt thinks he has proved it incorrect, though he has said nothing about it. This friend to his country states, that Lotteries are for the promotion of literary institutions—Canals, Roads, et cetera—that "youthful minds may be impressed with the propriety of being good christians and soldiers"—this strange position needs no comment. Not satisfied with the great range he takes to get over the "trifling" advance of $32,000, he must introduce that venerable statesman the "author of the Declaration of American Independence." Both sides are, in the judgment of this writer, before the public,—and no doubt is consoling himself with abilities displayed. For his information I will, in as plain language as I am able to use, simply state that I was not discussing the moral tendency of Lotteries—had I been, he might be told that it is no new thing to introduce great names or even legislative sanctions, to support a bad cause. My principal object in this is to notice a statement made by "Carolinian," which might possibly mislead. He says the managers give security when they purchase a scheme, for 15 per cent. on the aggregate amount of tickets at scheme price, intimating that their only compensation is the advance. This assertion is made ignorantly, or with an intent to deceive; the latter I cannot suppose. The impression conveyed in the assertion is, that in every Lottery, 15 per cent. of the amount of tickets at the scheme price, is appropriated for the object for which the Lottery was granted. Is this true? I only request "Carolinian" to ascertain the amount to be raised by any Lottery, (save the one gratuitously conducted as a mark of gratitude for the very liberal encouragement received) then sum up the amounts 15 per cent. will produce from the 1st class to the 3d, 4th or last, and see how the aggregate amount will compare with the sum proposed to be raised—or, to make it more plain to this wise man—suppose individuals wish to make some little repairs on a church—500 dollars they think will be sufficient, but these hard times it is difficult to raise even this sum. B. has property he is very anxious to dispose of, but can find no purchaser, says he will dispose of it by a lottery scheme of 5000 dollars, deducting ten per cent. from the prizes for the repairs of the church; the bate takes—tickets are sold—on the first class 10 per cent. or 500 dollars goes for the repairs. The disinterested vender gets the "trifling" advance of 50 cents on the ticket; 1000 tickets gives him 500 dollars; thus the church and the vender gets $1000 out of the first class. Second class produces the same amount—the repairs get none of this—so with the 3d, 4th, and perhaps to the 10th. I think this ought to convince "Carolinian" that his statement is incorrect; if not I will refer him to the lottery granted for the benefit of the Oxford Academy—perhaps he may derive some benefit from perusing the late debate in Congress, on a bill authorizing the corporation of Georgetown to erect a bridge over the Potomac river. A.

N. B.—I do not intend a single remark in this article to apply to Messrs. Yates & McIntyre. I have not heard but one opinion respecting those gentlemen, and that to their credit—and as long as lotteries are granted, presume they will conduct them as honorably as any one.

The purpose of the communication forwarded from Cheraw would, we think, have been better served by submitting it to the Editor of the paper in that place. The cause of that Editor is a matter of little moment to us, and less to our readers. We must therefore decline to occupy a column of our paper with strictures on it.

Cotton, sales 9. Bacon 7 a 8. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 13 a 20. Corn, 85 a 90. Flour, superfine, $6. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 45.—Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ⅛ x $16 to 18. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

J. Parmly, Dentist,

INFORMS the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he leaves Town on the 27th inst. Those who wish to consult him will please apply immediately at the La Fayette Hotel.

May 24. 1t.

Copy of a Certificate from Jas. Monroe, Presd't.

The testimonials presented to me by Mr. Parmly, of his great talents as a Dentist, are of high character; in addition to which, I state with great pleasure, that his operations in my family, have afforded a practical and very satisfactory evidence of his merit. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1822.

Splendid Scheme,

TO BE DRAWN AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, 21*st JUNE*, 1826.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public, that Tickets in the 3d Class of

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION,

And persons or companies purchasing Ten or more Tickets, will be allowed a credit until the drawing is completed. All Prize Tickets in other late Lotteries, will be received in payment.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000
1	8,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
1	1,148
6	1,000
12	500
36	100
186	30
1674	8
13,950	4
15,950 Prizes.	

—*Not TWO Blanks to a Prize.*

The foregoing offers inducements, from the small number of Tickets, equal, if not superior to any Lottery hitherto drawn in this country; and the subscriber flatters himself, that when the community takes into consideration, the object of this truly magnificent Scheme, one moments reflection will convince them the propriety of patronizing it. To merchants, who want an increase of capital—mechanics, who wish to add to their stock, which affords a scope to enterprize—men of leisure and wealth, who would increase the means of their benificence—young men, who want the means to support wives—and old men, who would add to the provision for their children—females, whose sex may prevent their personal pursuits of gainful avocations, but to whom a small investment may give without exertion, a handsome share in the good things of this world—rich men, who wish to be richer—and poor men, who wish to be rich, these and all other classes of society to whom

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

or a moderate sum, would be an accommodation, are invited to furnish themselves with Tickets at FOUR DOLLARS each, or in proportion, at

Watcher's

Truly Lucky Office,

Hay Street, next door to the Medical Shop of Dr. McKay, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Orders from the country will, as usual, meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

☞NOTICE.

NOW OR NEVER!

A MOMENT LOST, IS LOST FOREVER.

This Day,

THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF MAY,

THE DRAWING OF THE GRAND MILITARY

Lottery

Will take place, and the result announced on Saturday night next, prior to which time, adventurers may obtain a few fortunate Tickets which remain unsold, when the following handsome prizes will be awarded to those who will apply immediately:

10,000; 2,500; 2,000;

And several less, such as

1,500; 1,310; 600; 100, &c. &c.

Fortunate Tickets only $3; Shares in proportion, for sale at

Watcher's

LUCKY OFFICE,

Hay Street—Fayetteville, N. C.

May 24.

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE and RALEIGH, N. C.

The following Numbers were drawn from the Wheel of the Dismal Swamp Lottery, 2d Class:

8, 36, 27, 33, 7;

and were drawn in the order in which they stand.

☞**Fortune Again!**

It is with pleasure we announce having AGAIN distributed to our customers, one prize of

One Thousand Dollars,

sold to a gentleman in Wilmington. One of $500, to a gentleman in Tarborough; besides several of $100, 30, &c. &c. &c.

On Monday next,

The Drawing of the GRAND MILITARY LOTTERY of South Carolina, will be received. A few Tickets and Shares can be had if immediate application be made.

Persons holding small Prizes are respectfully invited to call and receive the *Cash* or *renew* them in the schemes presented for their approbation.

YATES & McINTYRE,
Under La Fayette Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE,
or RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders addressed to either Offices will meet with prompt attention.

May 23, 1826. 68-2w.

Magnificent Drawing.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

On the 24th of JUNE next, will take place, the 9th and last drawing of the

Augusta Masonic Hall Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	$30,000,
1 prize	of	20,000,
4 prizes	of	10,000,
4 prizes	of	5,000,
5 prizes	of	1,000,
10 prizes	of	500,
60 prizes	of	100,
100 prizes	of	50,
5000 prizes	of	10.

Less than two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

All Prizes payable thirty days after the completion of the Drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. If not applied for within twelve months, to be considered a donation to the funds of the Masonic Hall.

The following CAPITAL PRIZES are still undrawn, and must all be distributed on the day of the next drawing—

1 Prize	of $30,000	2 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize	of 20,000	4 Prizes of	500
2 Prizes	of 10,000	19 Prizes of	100
2 Prizes	of 5,000	28 Prizes of	50

And a very large sum in Ten Dollar Prizes—amounting to upwards of

One Hundred Thousand DOLLARS!

The immense amount of GRAND CAPITAL PRIZES remaining undrawn in the Wheel, and the fate of every Number being determined in one day, renders this, in its present stage, the most interesting Lottery ever drawn in the Southern States, and it will bear a comparison with any of the Northern Lotteries now offering.

But a small proportion of Tickets remain unsold, and from the great demand for them, it is highly probable that they will be all disposed of sometime before the next drawing, and that the price will advance considerably. Application for Tickets should be speedily made, particularly by distant adventurers, and holders of small prizes.

PRESENT PRICE.

Whole Tickets,	$11 00
Halves,	5 50
Quarters,	2 75

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT

Beers'

LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 241 Broad-Street, AUGUSTA.

☞Orders for Tickets, enclosing the CASH, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

Darien Money received at par.——*Address*

J. S. BEERS,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Augusta, May 1.—68-2w.

Dr. L. G. Watson,

WILL commence the practice of Medicine, in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, about the 27th instant.

If desired, he will receive as Medical Students, a few young gentlemen of respectable education.

May 24.—68-1t

MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature & Science,

For May, 1826.

Is just published by

E. LITTELL, PHILADELPHIA.

The Subscription is $6 a year, payable in advance. It will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, upon a payment of $5, on account, being received by the publisher.

Contents of this Number.

Rabutin's Memoirs, from the Retrospective Review. Josephine, from the New Monthly Magazine. Adventures of a Young Rifleman, from the London Magazine. Howell's Instructions for Foreign Travel, from the Retrospective Review. Dr. Martin Lister's Journey to Paris, from the same. My Aunt's Poodle, from the New Monthly Magazine. Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Church's Personal Narrative of the Revolution of Palermo, in the Year 1820, from the Monthly Magazine. Starlight, from the New Monthly Magazine. Cradock's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs, from the Monthly Review. Busbequius's Travels, from the Retrospective Review. The Early Life and Education of Counsellor O' D——, from the London Magazine. Lines, from the Metropolitan Magazine. Walks in Rome and its Environs, from the New Monthly Magazine. To ——, from the Metropolitan Magazine. On the Choice and Management of a Razor, from the Technical Repository. Miscellaneous Selection. Literary Intelligence. List of New British Publications.

May, 1826.

A continuation of Luck!!

THE drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Sixth Class, has been received, and holders can have them examined, and their prizes renewed in some one of the present Schemes, (*see advertisements*) at the Office of

YATES & McINTYRE,
Fayetteville, or Raleigh.

Where was sold a few days since in the above Lottery, No. 29,505,

A CAPITAL PRIZE OF

5,000 Dollars!!

One half of which is owned by a gentleman of Halifax, N. C. the other half not yet known.

May 17.—67tf

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES*,
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

POETRY.

From the United States Gazette.

THE TEST OF CONJUGAL LOVE.

On his fever burnt bed, quick gasping for breath,
Lay Strephon convulsed with pain,
While the wind in his throat took the rattle of death,
The hot blood rag'd through the swoln vein.

Large drops of cold sweat on his forehead did stand,
The lustre was dim'd in his eye;
While the chill of his feet and the chill of his hand,
Pronounc'd that poor Strephon must die.

His neighbours all wept, and his kindred all cried,
With handkerchiefs held to each eye,
While a boy and a girl sobb'd loud at his side,
To think that their father must die.

But who can describe the fond griefs of his wife,
Her shriekings, her tears and despair,
When she vow'd that same hour should end her own life,
And tore off by handfulls her hair.

Oh death! thou fell monster, in anguish she rav'd,
Oh spare my dear husband, oh spare.
Throw thy ice dart at me, let my husband be saved,
Or I sink in a whirl of despair.

Oh how shall I live, when my husband is dead,
Or why this loath'd life should I save;
Then haste, welcome death, take me in his stead,
Or I'll go with my love to the grave.

The wind whistled high, the old mansion about,
And rock'd like a cradle the floor,
When death in the entry stood knocking without,
With his knuckle of bone on the door.

And he bursted the lock and the door open'd wide,
And in the slim spectre slow strode,
And he rattl'd his jaws and he rattl'd his side,
As over the threshold he trod.

Who's here, cried the spectre, who calls loud for me,
Who wants Death, the thin spectre then said:
Why, who! cried the wife, why, who should it be?
But the gentleman there on the bed. B.

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated
LOTTERY NO. I.

THE following are the numbers which were drawn from the wheel for determining all the prizes in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, 1st Class,

11 35 9 3 14

Those persons having prizes are requested to come forward and receive *the cash* or have them renewed in one of the schemes now offered to the public. *See Advertisement.*

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers,*
under the Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville.

Notice.

THE subscribers have appointed Mr. Robert T. Goodwin their Agent for the settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Wm. H. Maffitt & Co. Those indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and save further trouble. Those having demands against the firm will present them to him for payment.

WM. H. MAFFITT,
JAMES MOFFETT.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1826.

New Books.

WM. E. TROY has just received,

Benedict's History of the Baptists
Ditto do. of all religions
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful
Scientific Dialogues
Witherspoon's lectures on Philosophy
Curse of Kehema by Robt. Southey
Moore's complete works, elegant
Goldsmith's do. do.
Cross Knight Templar's Charts, new edition
American Instructor, new school book
Pious or Camp Meeting Songs
Songs of Zion
Bennet's Book Keeping
Hitchcock's ditto

April 26, 1826—64-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

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40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Sheriff's Deeds,

For Lands sold for Taxes,

Drafted by a gentleman possessing the requisite legal knowledge, just printed and for sale. Also, a great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and other Blanks.

E. J. HALE.

April 24.

For Sale,

32 Dozen Gentlemen's fine *HATS*, from No. 1 to 6; all of which are of the latest fashions, and will be sold low, at wholesale or retail.

ALSO,

200 Wool Hats,
Pieces Cotton Bagging,
Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
Boxes Cotton Cards,
Bags Shot,
White Lead,

Bleached and unbleached Sheetings & Sattings and a general assortment of *Hardware and Cutlery.*

ESEK ARNOLD.

Nov. 29, 1825—43-6m

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office, or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes*, and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

Highest Prizes, $25,000, $15,000, &c. &c.

Grand Military Lottery of South Carolina.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the city of Charleston on the 24th of May, 1826, and finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES AND A. McINTYRE, MANAGERS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$10,000 is	$10,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	2,000	2,000
2	-	1,500	3,000
1	-	1,310	1,310
6	-	600	3,600
12	-	100	1,200
156	-	20	3,120
780	-	6	4,680
7,800	-	3	23,400

8,760 Prizes, $54,810
15,600 Blanks.——24,360 Tickets.

To determine the Prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them drawn out, and the Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 10,000 dollars.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d,	$2,500
2d, 1st and 3d,	2,000
2d, 3d and 1st,	1,500
3d, 1st and 2d,	1,500
3d, 2d and 1st,	1,310

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of 600 dollars.

All others with any three of the drawn nos. on them (being 12,) will each be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to 20 dollars.

All others, (being 780) with any other two of the drawn nos. on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 6 dollars.

And all those 7,800 tickets having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of 3 dollars.

No Ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of ten Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $12, ($10 20 nett) shares in proportion, with so many chances for CAPITALS, may be had at the following rates:

Whole packages $30—*Shares in proportion.*

Whole Tickets - -	$3
Halves - - -	1 50
Quarters - - -	75

NEW YORK

State Literature Lottery,

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1826.

To be drawn on the 1st day of JUNE next, and finished in a few minutes.

SELLING SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	-	10,000	10,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	3,552	3,552
16	-	1,000	16,000
36	-	500	18,000
52	-	100	5,200
104	-	50	5,200
1,300	-	15	19,500
10,608	-	6	63,648

12,120 Prizes, $171,100
22,100 Blanks.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$120
Half do.	60
Quarter do.	30
Whole Tickets	$6
Halves	3
Quarters	1 50

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.

All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE, or B. C. DUPLAINE, at either

Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

Who sold and paid, within the last few months, the Capital Prizes of $20,000, 15,000, 5,276, several of 5,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 500, &c. &c. and who does not hesitate to say that Fortune has favored his Office more than any other in the Union where the same number of Tickets have been sold.

As the mode of drawing Lotteries on the combination plan, now so generally adopted throughout the United States, may not, perhaps, be understood by many (as it may be in some degree considered new) in this section of country, the Managers respectfully invite the public to call at either of their offices, where every explanation will be given with the greatest pleasure.

May 3, 1826—65-tf

Maryland University Lottery.

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be completed in one drawing, in the City of Baltimore, on the 7th of JUNE, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1	-	10,000 is	10,000
1	-	6,000	6,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	1,508	1,508
6	-	1,000	6,000
12	-	500	6,000
36	-	100	3,600
186	-	20	3,720
1,674	-	8	13,392
13,950	-	4	55,800

15,870 Prizes, $128,520
26,970 Blanks.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole packages	$48
Half do.	24
Quarter do.	12
Whole Tickets,	$4
Halves,	2
Quarters,	1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Esek Arnold and David Stephenson vs. Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck, of the firm of Phelps & Peck. } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nott, and summoned him as garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG, Clk.

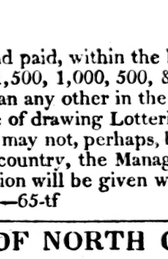
Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscribers an apprentice boy named SAMUEL FREEMAN, bright mulatto complexion, between 20 and 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout built, wore away light coloured clothes. The above reward with no thanks or expenses, will be paid on his delivery to us. All persons are cautioned from harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced against those who do. It is expected that he has made for Wilmington. The public had better be on their guard against him.

GEORGE W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, May 10.—66-3t.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—39-tf.

Blanks for sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

A. G. Jackson vs. Thomas Jackson. } Original attachment, Sheriff's return, "levied 18th February, 1826, on Thos. Jackson's Interest in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther, Ben, Dick, and George. Also all his interest in the Lands formerly the property of Dicey Molton, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

April 26th 1826. JNO. HUSKE. 64

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES.*—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—59tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65-tf

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.

May 3, 1826—56-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, in any way whatever, to come forward and make payment previous to the 1st day of July next, or he will be under the necessity of bringing suit immediately against all who fail to do so.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, May 3—56-tJy1

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 2d day of June next.

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, May 3—65-5t

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above till day of meeting, and forward their account to the subscriber for payment.

J. C.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a Negro man named CHARLES, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and near 40 years of age, inclined to baldness; dark complected, one of his little fingers injured by a burn when small, has a scar on his face by the bite of another negro; he is a great singer; has with him various suits of clothes, among which are a plaid coat and gray cloth pantaloons; he has some notion of spelling. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending the said negro, or lodging him in any jail so that I get him.

SION ALFORD.

Alfordsville, April 26, 1826.—65-5t

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4-4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3-4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4-4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5-4 and 3-4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

Music, Painting, and [illegible] LANGUAGE.

MSR. BEZE PERRY [illegible] town, informs her friends and the public that she will begin again to instruct young ladies in Music and playing upon the Piano Forte, Painting, and also in the French Language.

Mrs. Perry's abilities as a teacher are known in this State, she will not say any thing of them. Particular care will be given to the morals and manners of her scholars.

Fayetteville, 19th April, 1826.

MANSION HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and begs leave, assuring a continuance of those favors, that no exertion will be used, and no expense spared, in order to the comfort of Travellers and Boarders. His House, being new, clean, and large, affords every comfort and health, opening upon a handsome Square, presents a fine prospect; superadding all the comforts of ease and retirement, which he has provided in spacious Parlours by Travelling Ladies. His situation, being on one of the most [illegible] is healthy; attended with the advantage of convenience arising from the immediate vicinity of the business transacted on that street, and the [illegible] the interest of Country Merchants, who may favor him with a call. It is constantly supplied with the best Liquors, with pure water, issuing from [illegible] ducts, with pure water, issuing from [illegible] best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by steady, and honest Ostlers. No other attendant upon this Establishment will be excelled in any other Public House.

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826—55-

☞ The above Hotel has been taken by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House. The Stages that arrive at and depart from this place, will find Rooms and Refreshments, and the Horses always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stages are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.

I AM desirous of selling a commodation property, a pleasant and healthy [illegible] fairily, white or black, [illegible] sickly for 9 years past) on which I live, below Fayetteville on the stage road to Charleston; it contains 210 Acres or more, a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Store House, Store Room, over a spring in the Garden, with all other necessary Out-houses. Garden, with a Branch running through it, fertile, in fine order and handsomely fenced. The Farm, I am persuaded, will be found as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that the [illegible] ated and improved, so convenient to Market Town in the State, a good [illegible] comfortable and healthy residence. If moving to Tennessee, I would sell the Furniture, [illegible] among them, some of the Northern Horses and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong plantation about 100 Acres of Land, I will sell an elegant healthy situation for a [illegible] commanding a handsome view of the Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAM[illegible]

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826—

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100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the aid of persons who have any wish to [illegible] and improve morality, in detecting a villain in my employ, and for some time past in this vicinity, passed by the name of [illegible] BERGH; he is about five feet [illegible] black hair, dark eyes and beard, generally carries himself very erect, birth, but whether he is a German unable to tell as he speaks both languages he has the cast and manners of [illegible] writes an excellent English hand, and erably well; he is well dressed, [illegible] cloth, with a velvet collar to his suppose him to be about 30 years of pudent and talkative, when in company commonality of men; but quite at in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some quantity of virgin gold, a piece of 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six tween 14 and 15 hands high, but and very much shaved by the [illegible] natural trotter, and shod before; bridle, the saddle about half worn, once plated, but now nearly rubbed

This villain made his escape on the 18th inst. and what course he has taken to say, but suspect he will make South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw, N. C. by way of Fayetteville, [illegible] places I expect he will make for Charleston adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any will apprehend the said R. A. so I cure him in jail so that I may be him to justice, and by that means again from committing such an act one who may, through humanity, [illegible] ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the mare, saddle and bridle, and [illegible] charges, or for such information as to get her again.

Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. [illegible]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in [illegible] county, N. C. while on his way to dence in Alabama, on the morning of three Negro Men, named LUKE, SANDY, BILLY.

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, pauling hat, yellow mixed [illegible] jacket, black waistcoat and blue [illegible]

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, ed northern homespun short jacket, homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 20 years of or 8 inches high; speaks quick, when short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun

The above reward will be given for hension of these negroes, and their safe jail, so that the subscriber may get them dollars will be given for securing either of

Any information respecting them may ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C. or TON, at Kenansville, N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEARSON.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland [illegible] the subscriber qualified as [illegible] the estate of James King, deceased. debted to said deceased are requested mediate payment, and those having gainst the same to present them [illegible] cated for payment.

WILLIAM [illegible]

May 3, 1826.—65-3m